

## SPORTS



Cutting all out in the Grand Moscow Regatta at Krylatskoye.

Photo by Andrey Knyozov

### KRYLATSKOYE WELCOMES ROWERS

The Grand Moscow Regatta, the annual international rowing competition held in the past decade at the Krylatskoye Rowing Canal, ended this Sunday with finals attended by 12 countries.

On balance we are content with the outcome, said USSR team head coach Anatoly Belen.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDREY KNYOZOV, TASS

### Changes in European basketball

The new basketball champions of Europe are Italy, which beat Spain 105-96 in the continental championship final game. This is the third time that Spain has failed to get the European championship. The USSR, world champions and 13-time European titlists, ended this time round in third place.

In accordance with tradition at the end of the championship held in France newsmen named the best players. Included in the symbolic European top five was the USSR centre Schönig, 11, also voted the best centre of the championship. Sabouros was the top scorer in the Soviet team with 126 points. Spaniards Corbalan and San Epifano were named the play-makers and attacker of the championship. Greek Gialis—the best defence-

man and the Italian Meneghin—the best backboard player.

Holland come fourth, followed by France, Israel, Yugoslavia, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Sweden.

There were quite a few surprises in the tournament. USSR team head coach Alexander Gomelsky told a TASS correspondent: "The world champions of the USSR placed only third, while the Olympic winners Yugoslavs came a poor seventh, Italy and Spain came to the forefront, which is quite logical as I see it, he stressed. Recently they improved their team play and physical condition which helped Spain, for instance, keep up a very fast tempo throughout the game and at the same time, to show brilliant technique."

### Onslaught on speed record

37-year-old British businessman Richard Noble said he would regain the world overland speed record for Britain.

This June he is planning to reach 1,045 kph in the Black Rock desert in Nevada to beat the world record of 1,000.6395 kph set by American Gary Gabelich.

Noble set the British record of 989.72 kph last November. His four-tonne 34,000 kph car

has two jet engines modified by Rolls Royce mechanics.

The latest world record to Britain was set by Donald Campbell in 1964 and stood at 648.61 kph.

Noble said the exact time he will go into action depends on the weather. At present one-third of the desert is waterlogged but the temperature is rising.

Boris MIKHAILOV

### Athletics

In the competition of youth teams the USSR women's team defeated their West German counterparts 17,533-16,913 in a seven-event athletic contest in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, while the Soviet male decathletes won 23,722-19,300.

The USSR also won all the top three places in both events. Svetlana Filatova from Kiev was the top female competitor with 6,090 and Igor Sobolevsky from the Kiev Region totalled 8,237 points.



Borodovsk Army Club beat Moscow PFC 4-1 in a national championship game. Both clubs have their sights set on the top awards. Photo by Sarge Prosvukov

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### Football: change of leader

After 11 rounds in the national football championship Yorcen Aratal, who led the standings, made way for Odessa Chernomorets, who are very successful in the attack to have scored 17 goals, only two less than Moscow Spartak.

The club's Rink is now the championship top scorer with seven goals.

Altogether 18 goals were netted in the 11 round, with the visitors accounting for seven.

On balance we are content with the outcome, said USSR team head coach Anatoly Belen.

### BREITNER QUILTS THE GAME

Renowned West German football player Paul Breitner, 31, recently played in a friendly game which wrapped up his career on the pitch. The game tipped Bayern, for which he played for many years, against a side composed of players Breitner invited from various countries. He played for Bayern in the first half and the all-world side in the second.

Nearly 300 supermarathon enthusiasts from Australia, the USA, Canada, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and France set out from the town of Nyon in Switzerland to contest the individual and team titles.

Switzerland, which fielded the biggest team of 88, ended the winners.

A downpour and cold wind failed to deter the participants of an original sports event—an International 100 km walk.

Nearly 300 supermarathon

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A downpour for the larger part of the 100 km route forced the athletes to use umbrellas.

Photo AP-TASS

### Fine achievement for Romanian long-jumper

Antonia Cusmir of Romania long-jumped 743 cm, a 22 cm improvement on her previous world mark. She competed in the national open athletic championship to produce a fine series of jumps—727, 721, twice 715 and finally 743.

Photo AP-TASS

### FACTS and EVENTS

● The European parliament has approved Greenland's request, which was given self-government in 1979, to withdraw from the EEC. Before Greenland withdraws from the Common Market a number of treaties are to be drawn up in order to regulate further relations between the world's biggest island and the community.

● In 1982, the volume of trade between France and South Africa stood at \$3.2 thousand million francs. South Africa is the third French partner in importance in the African continent.

Moscow. The Soviet public has protested vigorously at the latest crime committed by the racist government in South Africa. On June 9, the regime executed three courageous men, who fought for the national liberation of their country—T. Mogorane, J. Mosoloi, and M. Molauza, activists of the African National Congress of South Africa. The condemnation comes in a statement issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. By carrying out this execution the South African authorities have violated Protocol One of the Geneva Convention for the three men should have been regarded as prisoners of war. In this way the racist regime, which claims to fulfill the role of defender of "Western democracy" in the south of Africa and to be the "champions of civilization," has demonstrated its utter disregard for world public opinion and for standards of international law.

The Soviet public expresses its solidarity with the struggle of the South African patriots and is confident that nothing can prevent the South African people's victory over the racist regime. says the statement.

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# THE WORLD

## OAU SUMMIT GETS OFF TO GOOD START

Addis Ababa. Topical problems relating to the socio-economic development of African countries, the strengthening of their unity and the elimination of vestiges of racism and colonialism in Africa are the subjects being discussed at the 19th OAU summit here.

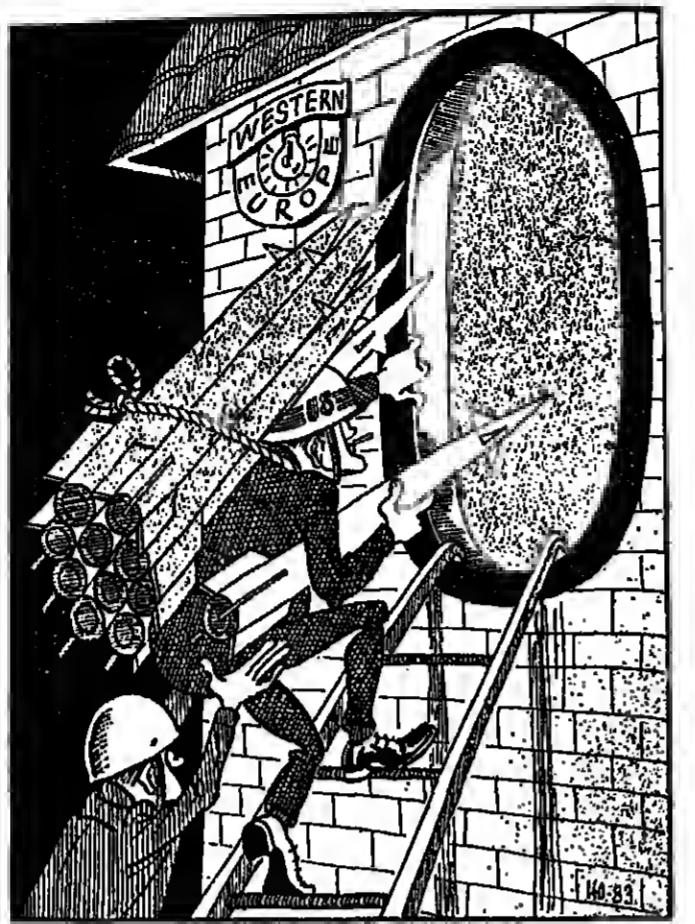
The OAU is an important instrument in the struggle for consolidation of the political and economic independence of the African states, said the organization's Secretary-General Idem Kodjo, in his report covering the work done by OAU over the two years. He called on the countries of the African continent to develop co-operation between themselves or part of a pan-African community, to strengthen the ranks of the OAU and raise the efficiency of its activities.

The Presidium of the Su-

preme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a telegram to the participants of the meeting which reads, in part, as follows:

We wholly support the African countries in their desire to maintain unity, to consolidate the prestige of the OAU, and increase its role, not only in African affairs, but also on the international arena, despite the spirit of distrust and猜疑 which certain outside quarters are trying to sow within the organization.

A peaceful and independent Africa is an important factor in international stability. Our country is in favour of Africa becoming a continent of peace and good neighbourliness, and hopes for a successful conclusion to the efforts to convert it into a nuclear-free zone.



This is the most convenient entrance.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN PARIS

Paris. NATO foreign ministers have had a two-day meeting in the French capital. Sixteen ministers attended. This is the first time since the late President General de Gaulle announced France's withdrawal from NATO in 1966 that a NATO meeting has been held in Paris of the invitation of the French government. The European edition of the "International Herald Tribune" quoted French officials as saying that in taking this action, Paris would like to confirm its role in the defence of the West, and its unanimity with NATO strategists in what

they describe as countering the growing "Soviet threat" which the Atlantic alliance has to oppose by a deterrent force.

Political observers emphasize that the present NATO session represents a direct continuation of the Williamsburg summit of the seven capitalist countries which laid the foundation of a military coalition against the socialist countries and endorsed Washington's policy towards a further build-up in nuclear armaments and the disruption of the Soviet-American talks at Geneva.

## IRAQ'S PROPOSAL

Baghdad. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has proposed concluding an agreement on ceasing hostilities between Iraq and Iran in the Persian Gulf area.

Such an agreement concluded under international control could ensure the freedom of shipping for Iran and Iraq and other countries, including oil exports, even if the hostilities on the Iran-Iraq land borders continue.

He also suggested concluding a special agreement obliging both sides to avoid hitting residential areas.

## VIEWPOINT

# Williamsburg: against peace and development

Peace and peaceful coexistence, independence, disarmament and development are the crucial problems of today, was the conclusion of the March Delhi Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, which urged the great powers to halt the arms race, the slide to nuclear conflict, and to take urgent and practical measures to ward off nuclear war.

Two and a half months later, these demands were "dorévolé" at the Williamsburg meeting of the seven leading capitalist industrial nations. In the name of "Atlantic solidarity", which spells out unquestioned submission to the American dictate, peace and peoples' hopes were sacrificed for the implements of war in the designs of the US military-industrial complex.

Characteristically, Washington instantly sounded its disagreement with the decisions of the Delhi forum. The State Department branded the Delhi declaration as an "unbalanced" and "politicized" document and made it clearly understood that American geopolitics was not going to jettison with the opinion of the developing states. America was untroubled by the fact that such a crude spurning of peoples' aspirations was cause for some confusion even among its

allies. It took President Reagan less than three months to get them to repudiate and to receive a carte blanche to carry on his confrontation strategy, stopping nothing short of the risk of unleashing a global conflict.

The Williamsburg statement was pretentiously called a message of hope to the peoples of the world and future generations—but what hope were they really offered?

In Delhi the non-aligned states urged the great powers to reach agreement on banning the use of, or even the threat to use, nuclear weapons and on the cessation of their manufacture and deployment. A year ago the USSR solemnly pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Soviet leaders have suggested that a sharp reduction be made in nuclear arsenals and that their modernisation be frozen.

Commenting on the Williamsburg update, newsmen and politicians agree that Reagan is badly in need of a show of "Atlantic solidarity" on the part of the developing nations—the aim being to continue to lay down its terms to the latter nations.

According to official information obtained by the newspaper, these submarines visit the port to replenish their stocks of water and food. However, writes "O Diário", the fact that on each occasion the US naval command sends a new submarine crew to Lisbon indicates its desire to disqualify all crews of the Lafayette-class submarines with that part of Portuguese territory which Washington intends to use in case of military conflict in Europe.

The Delhi conference proclaimed its support for global talks on a new economic order, for an immediate international conference on currency and finance matters of old development, that interest rates be reduced and stability restored to the raw materials markets and that trade protectionism be dropped. The Williamsburg summit only came up with a vague promise to "study" the possibility of an international currency and finance conference, which sounds as if it is little more than a gesture towards public opinion.

Less than a week passed before interest rates in the United States started climbing again, while the issues of the trade barriers, and the developing countries' catastrophic debt were shelved. To please the United States the Williamsburg documents omitted all mention of global talks on a new economic order. On orders from the White House the US confirmed its loyalty to the "war of attrition" policy vis-à-vis the developing nations—the aim being to continue to lay down its terms to the latter nations.

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Sergel BORISOV

## Situation in Bolivia

La Paz. The political situation in Bolivia on the whole remains quiet and stable, said Mario Roncal, the country's Minister of the Interior. Rumours about intensification to the activities of the pro-Soviet paramilitary gangs are groundless; they are spread in order to undermine the position of the government of democratic and popular unity, to fan up an atmosphere of fear and to destabilize the situation in the country.

At present, stressed Mario Roncal, the police, the investigative branch and the security services have the situation under firm control, and are rolling up on sufficient fight against those disturbing law and order and against criminal elements and terrorists, engaging in separate actions against the progressive Bolivian political and military leaders. This has made possible a sharp decrease in the crime rate over a short period.

## NATO CONTINUES TO REARM

Brussels. The NATO Biogroup has met in Brussels against a background of continued arms build-up and the development of new types of weapons. The communiqué issued by the meeting calls for an improvement of advanced technology in the area of conventional weapons. The NATO defence ministers wholeheartedly advocated the strengthening of the alliance's military power. To justify their militaristic plans the conferees made the unfounded claim that the Warsaw Treaty has superiority over NATO in the amount of armaments.

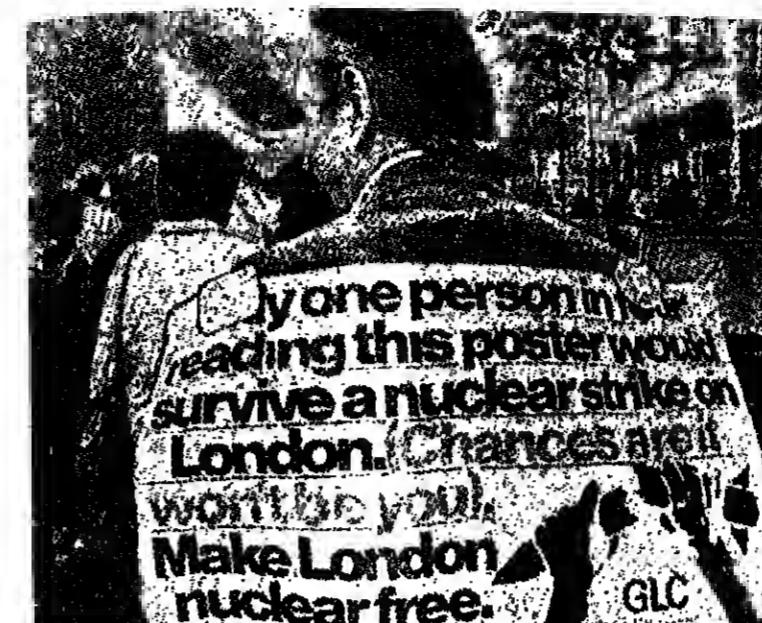
Political observers have singled out that part of the communiqué containing a demand from the West European nations that the United States put an end to its monopoly of the NATO arms market. This is an indication that the military-industrial complex in these countries is seeking to accelerate the conventional arms race in Western Europe, with the arms concern of West Germany, Britain and France playing first fiddle in military preparedness.

The CIA chief's view is shared by William P. Clark, President Reagan's Assistant for National Security.

By making Casey's admission public, some circles in the West are trying to encourage the belief that the CIA is an objective organization ready to change a previously held opinion once the truth has been established. It is pointed out in the commentary.

It is highly unlikely, however, that the CIA is unperturbed by its staging of campaigns

# THE WORLD



There is a growing opposition in Britain to many aspects of the Tory foreign policy aimed at a further build-up of nuclear potential, and of deployment of the American cruise missiles, the first consignment being due to arrive by the end of the year. Millions of Britons, as well as the trade unions, and public and religious organizations are taking part in the movement opposing nuclear policies.

In the photo: an anti-war demonstrator in a London street.

Photo TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The Presso Lollino news agency describes as a dangerous American militarist provocation the Union-Track-83 military manoeuvres which the United States is holding in the Caribbean. The Pentagon is carrying out these manoeuvres in a zone which includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Florida. Taking part in the exercises are six thousand servicemen.

© The Polish Foreign Minister has lodged a strong protest with the West German government over the publication in a West German magazine of "crimes" allegedly committed when retelling Germans from Polish territories and over an interview which was given in connection with these reports by H. Windfuhr, the West German minister of domestic relations.

© The Antonov case: CIA DISASSOCIATES ITSELF FROM ITALIAN COLLEAGUES

Sofia. The Bulgarian BTA news agency has distributed a commentary on recent statements made by the director of the CIA, William J. Casey, who actually admitted that neither Bulgaria nor Bulgarian citizens had anything to do with the killing on the life of John Paul II in May 1981.

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## PRISONS FOR STRIKING WORKERS

Pretoria. The South African racists are converting the "Independent" Bantustans they have knocked together for use as prisons for South African workers. One instruction from the South African authorities, the puppet clique in charge of Ciskei, one of these pseudo-states, has announced its intention of setting up special corrective camps whose purpose, it was cynically declared by

Leni Maqome, Ciskei "minister" of manpower utilization, is to give short shift to "unruly" workers and "teach" them to respect "law and order". The Bantustan bosses will use these camps to impound striking industrial workers and people protesting at discrimination against Africans in industry and demanding better working conditions.

Three years, to investigate the Moro case.

The report stresses that during the two months that Moro was held in captivity by the Italian government, was embezzled in the abduction and assassination of the noted Italian politician Aldo Moro. The "time of the century" was carried out in 1978 in the Apennines by the "red brigades" terrorist group in order to tell the then plan for selling off a government-owned communist parliamentary support.

This is the conclusion of a special parliamentary commission which took

MN INFORMATION No. 44, 1983

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHY ARE THE NUCLEAR SCHEDULES BEING UP-DATED?

The first consignment of cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain is due to arrive on the Greenham Common base not in December as was previously planned, but this June, London quoting a report by two Westminster MPs—J. Critchley and J. Colville.

Why are the NATO militaries in such a hurry? And why are the already intense schedules for deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe being updated? There are a number of answers to these questions. West Europeans are becoming more and more aware that NATO's so-called twin decision was nothing but a trick devised to secure the deployment of these weapons of mass destruction while waiting on about the American readiness to hold talks with the Soviet Union.

In Britain, for instance, where according to public opinion polls three-fifths of the population are opposed to the introduction of new types of American weapons in the country, the mass anti-war movement has now started a campaign to seek renunciation of nuclear weapons and not just cruise missiles.

For this reason, therefore, Washington and its most serious allies are taking steps to speed up their nuclear plans.

### POLL-TAX AMERICAN-STYLE

What is good for the United States must also be good for others. Everyone should go along with Washington. Such, according to IZVESTIA analyst Vilenka Tulin, was the stand taken by Ronald Reagan at the meeting of the Seven in Williamsburg. Making use of the dollar's dominating position as an international means of payment, Washington paves the way, at others' expense, to "colonial" business in the States, arranges the migration of capital, and manipulates the prices of goods and raw materials.

According to Reagan, all this blends with an "active economic strategy". The poll-tax which the United States imposes on the capitalist and developing countries is, in his opinion, quite justified as a general American "contribution" to the world economy.

### WHO SANCTIONS 'GLASS-SMASHING' IN LEBANON?

In Chonin's film "Kidney", the following episode takes place: A boy breaks the windows of houses by throwing stones, and Charlie Chaplin follows in his wake, offering his services as a glazier to the owners of the broken windows. Something like this is happening in Lebanon, writes N. Ryabikov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The United States understood and approved the "glass-smashing project" in the war against Lebanon, the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens said the other day. And he knows what he is saying! During preparations for the aggression Arens was Israel's ambassador to the USA. Yet further evidence that Washington sanctioned the "glass-smashing" in Lebanon.

After which it appeared on the scene as mediator between aggressor and victim. The aim of such "peacemaking" is to carry out by hook or by crook at least one of the aims of the aggression: to draw Lebanon into the American-Israel orbit and, at the same time, to make political capital among the conservative Arab regimes which may be of use in speeding up the notorious "Reagan plan". This task is served by the Lebanon-Israel "peaceful agreement", signed on May 17, the draft of which was worked out in the USA.

### ARMS CANNOT SOLVE DISPUTED ISSUES

The Iran-Iraq war, which started more than two and a half years ago, has proved the impossibility of solving the outstanding issues facing both countries by force of arms, neither side having a strong enough superiority over the other, writes V. Puslov in the Krasnaya Zvezda newspaper.

The negative aspect of the war on the political plane is that it has escalated divisions in the Arab world and is further destabilizing the situation in that already volatile area, which only benefits the aggressive forces of imperialism. Israel's last invasion of Lebanon, coordinated with the USA and its genocide against the Palestinian Arabs were obviously timed to coincide with another escalation of hostilities in the Iran-Iraq war. Tel Aviv, moreover, is persistently interested in further escalation of that war, making no secret of its arms shipments to Iran through qualifying them as "symbolic" and "limited", the paper concludes.

## OFF INTEREST

### Improvement

#### on CUCKOO clock?

The town of Grantham, a tiny

town in the

county of

Lincolnshire,

England, has been won by the

people of

the town.

for his attempt to hijack a

train. This is how it happened.

Exasperated by trains always being late and seeing that he had a long time to wait until the next scheduled departure, J. Marinetti from Naples secretly avoided the engine-driver's cabin of an electric train at a Milan railway terminal. Knowing a little about the control system he decided to drive himself home. Who knows how all this would have ended if he had not been for the automatic safety device which blocked the train's advance after a few hundred metres? In the end, Marinetti got away with a fine of 100 lire, but nobody takes such a

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Exasperated by trains always

## Round the Soviet Union

AN ALLEY OF FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN PLANTED BY MONGOLIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE SOVIET CITY OF IRKUTSK. The trees will link the new school named after the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, home to fifteen hundred Mongolian young men and women are receiving higher or secondary specialized education in Irkutsk. The Mongolian People's Republic has awarded honorary orders to Irkutsk University, the Polytechnic Institute, the National Economy Institute and to Teachers' Training Institute for specialists.

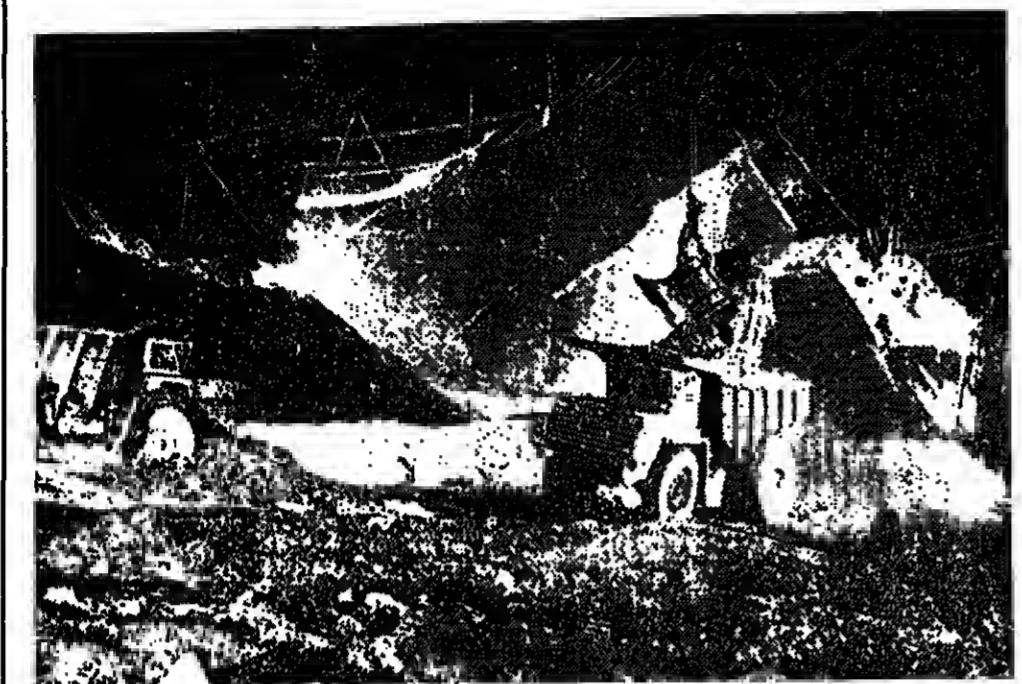
NAVIGATION HAS BEGUN ON THE KAMCHATKA RIVER ON THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. The first caravan of ships carrying machines, fertilizer and seeds has already set out upstream. On the way back the ships will carry timber. During the present navigation the river ships are to deliver 430 thousand tonnes of cargoes.

SEASON HAS OPENED ON ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR TOURIST ROUTES IN THE COUNTRY — THE GOLDEN RING AROUND MOSCOW. It passes through 15 ancient Russian cities declared protected monuments. They abound in architectural and historic monuments, museums with collections of old Russian art. For example, the famous Assumption Cathedral with the frescoes by the great artist Andrei Rublev is situated in Vladimir founded early in the 13th century.

## MORE WATER FOR THE CANALS

A major farming oasis has been created in Kirghizia, a constituent republic in Central Asia. It appeared when waters from the Kara-Kum River flowed along the concrete bed of a new twenty-kilometre canal which had been built at the height of two kilometres above the sea level to irrigate a thou-

# KUZNETSK COAL BASIN



The Krasnogorsk open-cast, the largest in the Kemerovo association in the Kuznetsk basin in Siberia, produces coal by the cheapest mining method.

The Kuznetsk basin which is situated in this country's east, is one of the largest in the Soviet Union. It mainly lies in the Kemerovo Region with dozens of mines and open-casts and cokemaking factories. Deep under Siberia there lie coal seams over thirty metres thick, which can be mined as open-casts, and what more important, a considerable part of local coal is suitable for coke production.

Over the current five-year plan period there will be a considerable increase to coal produc-

the amount of water supplies to two thousand hectares of arable land. This thrifty attitude to water in the republic where arable lands have grown to one million hectares in area, has become one of the most important tasks in irrigation. An anti-filtration coating is provided in the construction of the new and reconstruction of the existing canals.

Direct aqueducts are built to

places with meandering earth channels to double the amount of water carried by the canals like the Kalmius, the Omen, the Big Terek, the Tyumen and others, with a total length of more than 3,000 kilometres.

The melioration workers in Kirghizia are plotting to reclaim 75 thousand of irrigated lands in the course of the present five-year plan period.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### SUNSHINE IN THE HOME

Architects try to ensure that the new flats they design are as sunny as possible. Good natural lighting makes for a happy and relaxed atmosphere in the home.

To help architects test their ideas on to light distribution Soviet physicists have designed an "artificial sky", writes PRAVDA, which reproduces the lighting conditions in any locality or on any object in different climatic zones and at different times of the day.

To ensure that a building catches more sunlight it is sometimes enough to reverse it or just to shift it little. Calculations on to light distribution made with the use of the new complex have already been taken into account in the design of several industrial projects. The results of further experiments are soon to be made available to architects planning new houses.

### NATIONAL GENE BANK FOR ANIMALS

SEISKAYA ZHIZN writes about a unique experiment being undertaken by the Siberian department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the Gorno-Altaik Autonomous Region, where they are setting up a large-scale animal breeding farm having three sections.

The first is to preserve the rare birds and birds entered in the Red Data Book of the USSR. The second is to include them into the selection cycle, making use of all possible gene combinations and hybrid animal breeding technologies. The third is to find ways of domesticating those representatives of wild nature which have the potential to become a new branch of animal breeding.

This wide-ranging gene bank is breaking new ground: no well is collecting samples of all the Siberian fauna, then of the fauna of the whole country, it will proceed, in future, to collect samples from other countries.

The normal approach to the problem, both of home

and abroad, is to create reserves for one or more animal species. Here they are to set up a national gene bank similar to the one for plants pioneered by the Soviet Academician Nikolai Vavilov.

Why have they chosen the Altai Mountains for the experiment? The local climate has been recognized as possessing universal characteristics suited to beasts and birds coming from different zones and regions. The mountains provide the danger of rivalry between various members of the species over food and the spread of epidemics. In addition, comments the paper, the local Altai population are born animal breeders.

**THE CITY OF THE FUTURE — WHAT WILL IT LOOK LIKE?**

The answer to this question will be provided by the results of the "Ecopolis" programme, which is of present being tested in the small town of Pushchino, on the Oka River in the Moscow Region, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

An ecopolis is an ecologically perfect town, or a bridge between a highly technological society, civilization and nature. It is intended that the "Ecopolis" programme provide the foundations for a scientific theory of how urban areas should be shaped and planned in harmony with its environment.

For several years now, the streets, public gardens and surroundings of Pushchino have been subjected to close attention from scientists and students. They are carrying out thorough studies of such things as how many birds are to be found within the city and outside; how many caterpillars and frogs are crushed by cars on the highways; the number of berries and mushrooms gathered by the inhabitants of Pushchino from the surroundings of the town; and the amount of lead and cadmium accumulated by plants and coltsfoot growing along busy roads. They are also after the answers to hundreds of other questions.

The information gathered as a result of the experiments will enable to be made in the future on recommendations how to plan and build towns. The programme has already yielded practical results.

## Power station built in Uzbekistan

The first two units 35,000 kW each have come into service of the Andizhan hydroelectric power station in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Under way is the assembly of another two such units, which are to be completed by the end of the year. The Andizhan reservoir will water 40,000 hectares of virgin lands and improve water supply to 400,000 hectares of the arable land in the Pargana Valley. The new station will provide energy for the cotton plantations and livestock farms now being built there.

## MAN-MADE MALACHITE

For the first time yet in this country the Uralskiy Samotsvet (Urals' semi-precious stones) association in central Sverdlovsk has begun growing malachite which can rival its counterpart in the old storehouses of the Ural mountains.

When the first quality malachite samples were obtained, Ukrainian specialists designed installations for malachite commercial production, with Urals' masters now applying the manufacturing techniques.

After a disappointing beginning, the developers listened to the advice of the old masters. Like in natural conditions, they resorted to varying temperatures and admixtures of various minerals, a strategem which ultimately produced fine malachite crystals.

The photo: operations in the Krasnogorsk open-cast.

## Ship caravan to cross three oceans

Powerful rescue tugs "Yegor", "Bizon" and "Anadyr" are towing a floating dock as high as a five-storey house and 230 metres long from the Black Sea to the city of Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

This is the first towage operation of such a large dock over such a long distance, which will take six months to complete.

Direct aqueducts are built to

## Places to visit

# Concerts in Znamensky Monastery



The former Znamensky Monastery, one of the most remarkable sights of the Zaryadye area, in central Moscow, is but a stone's throw away from the Roslavl Hotel.

In the second half of the 18th century this was formed part of Nikita Romanov's Moscow estate. His grandson, the first Russian tsar, the founder of the Romanov dynasty, also founded the Znamensky Monastery.

According to an early manuscript, the monastery's five-domed two-tier church was built in 1684 by several masons for the princely sum of

850 rubles. Due to the proximity of the Moskva River the church was constructed on 2,400 oak piles.

The various buildings making up the complex have been totally renovated. Concerts of Russian 18th-19th-century music are given to the monasteries' ceremonial hall which has excellent acoustics, every Thursday evening at 7 pm. There are also performances by choirs.

Tickets are available from the Moscow Travel Bureau at 1 Cosky St. (Telephone: 203-88-28 and 203-75-81.)

## Science and technology

### EQUIPMENT

#### FOR FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Low-quality timber and lumber waste will be put to better use with the aid of new models of a shredder/stationary and portable new being manufactured at the Zhitomir plant of forestry engineering in the Ukraine.

The new machines shred twigs, boughs, brushwood and board ends. The units provide for high production of technological raw materials and reliable tree operation. The plant will produce shredders for a hundred forestry areas a year.

Plant engineers have also invented and produced other machines and equipment facilitating comprehensive usage of timber. These include mechanized production lines for sawing boards, units for making furniture boards and sets of equipment for sawmills, woodcutting stations. This year the Zhitomir plant will supply the country's forestry areas with over one thousand such machines and mechanisms.

### ANOTHER JOB

#### FOR THE LASER

Soviet scientists have invented a laser optical device for processing small-particle plumes to improve the efficiency of a computer's examination of the microscopic structure of metals and biological tissues. This results in higher precision in research and cuts down the time required for tests.

It is believed that the new optical system will be of great use in metallurgy, biology and robotics. In metallurgy, for example, speed up the time they spend on biochemical analysis and on observation of the structural changes of living cells. In robotics the system can be employed for teaching robots to identify items coiled on the assembly line.

### NEW

#### PILE-DRIVING MACHINES

New pile-driving machines, named Yermak after the 16th-century Russian Siberian pioneer, are to replace electro-hammers at the Balkal-Amur Railways construction project in the Far East. The new machine is driven by compressed air supplied by the same compressor stations that operate the drilling rigs.

Works as if she were a producer. Two main approaches to the production of porcelain are being used: the development of its own scenarios based on works of literature and the portrayal of popular actions playing famous parts.

Georgi STRElnIKOV

We also publish books in the English, French, German, Spanish, Arab, Persian and Turkish languages. These are textbooks, anthologies, dictionaries, works by Georgian writers and volumes on the Georgian literature and architecture for which there is a growing demand abroad.

Nor should we forget the great number of translations into Georgian of works by foreign authors. Georgian publishers always take part in the Moscow International Book Fair where they acquire publications and translate rights of new foreign works. In turn foreign publishers buy rights to publish works by Georgia's writers.

## VIEWPOINT

# Publishing in Georgia

Egidzha NIAGRADZE,

Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution

Way back in the far distant past the Georgian poem "The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli was regarded as an essential element of every birth-in-the-family library. And even in the 16th-17th centuries there already existed libraries in Georgia containing massive and valuable collections of books.

Today 2,500 titles are published each year in Georgia. Population — over 5.1 million in editions of up to 17 million copies.

There are ten major publishing houses in Georgia. They publish books in the following fields: academic, reference, socio-political studies, historical, scientific as well as literature, the latter accounting for almost half of the whole output.

Certain "sovietologists" are in the habit of talking about the Russification of Georgian literature, maintaining that it is losing its distinctive national character. Let me quote a few lines to show how mistaken such views are: 1,900 titles are published annually in the Georgian language and, what is more, in big editions.

"The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language" in 8 volumes is of great significance in the cultural life of the republic; the first five volumes of the Georgia Soviet Encyclopedia and the two special volumes "Georgian SSR" — have been published both in Georgia and in Russian. The 12-volume academic edition "Georgia Folk Poetry" is almost complete, and work is starting on the 5-volume anthology "The Georgian Poem". The above is, of course, far from being a complete list of all the books published in Georgia.

Occasionally our foreign critics go to the other extreme — accusing us of nationalism and of paying too much attention to the languages and culture of the other minor nationalities living on our territory. These accusations come at a time when we are publishing fiction and socio-political literature in large editions in Abkhazian, Ossetian as well as in Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijani. The Russian classics and the works of contemporary writers are issued in big editions, as are works by authors representing the other peoples of the USSR. In turn Georgian literature is translated into the language of the other constituent republics. This interchange helps enrich our literature and culture taken as a whole.

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## Sculpture in porcelain

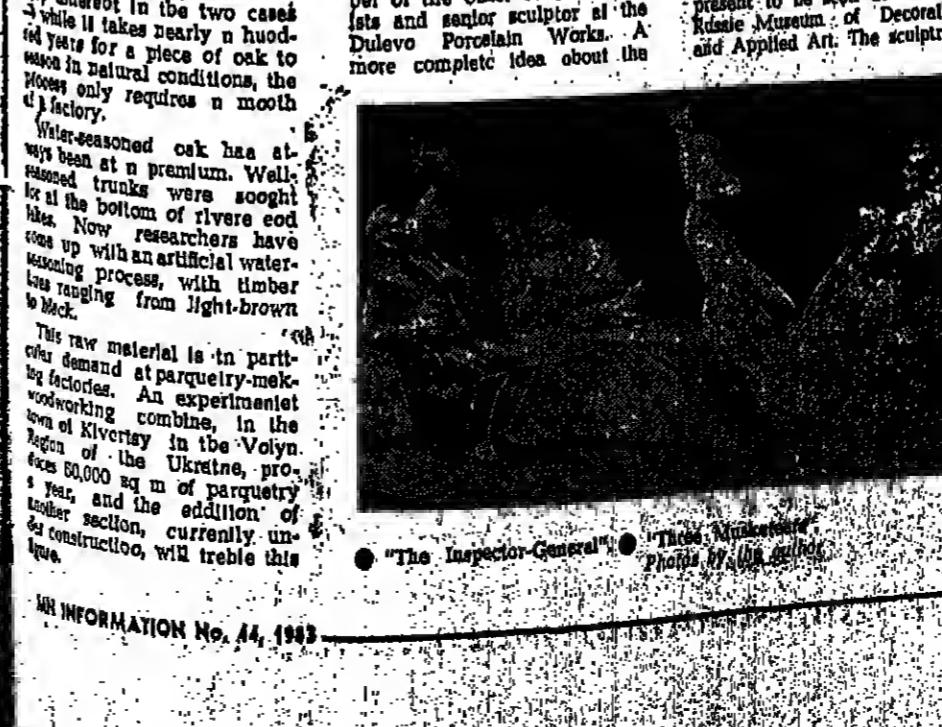
In these photos you see work by Asya Brzhetskaya, a member of the USSR Union of Artists and senior sculptor at the Dulevo Porcelain Works. A more complete idea about the factory.

Water-seasoned oak has a taste identical in shape and colour from the same trees. The seasoning process was very different in the two cases. While it takes nearly a hundred years for a piece of oak to season naturally in natural conditions, the factory.

It is obvious that the second solution, envisaging the construction of hydro-accumulating stations and stations with gas turbine installations, is more economical. One such station is being built in the Bessarabian Republic of Moldavia. Many of the technological solutions employed in the construction of this station, rated at 1.6 million kW, are experimental. During peak load hours, a whole sea of water will pass through the turbines from the upper lake into the lower reservoir; and then, by making use of surplus electricity at night, the water will be pumped back from the lower reservoir into the upper lake.

The newspaper stresses that the presence of gas intake and air-cooling reservoirs enabled one other problem to be solved — that of irrigating agricultural land in adjacent areas.

● "The Inspector-General" ● "The Warlock" ● Photo by the author



## ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### LYDIA KOVALYOVA



Lydia Kovalyova as Cio-Cio-San.  
Photo by Georgi Salovoy

USSR Bolshoi Theatre soloist Lydia Kovalyova made her first appearance to opera singing the part of Tatiana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". The Bolshoi stage has seen many a Tatiana, but none to compare with Kovalyova who seems to be the living incarnation of Pushkin's own description of his heroine "Russian and Lyndmilla from Glazki's opera "Russian and Lyndmilla".

Margarita ANOKHINA

### Georgian art: international symposium in Tbilisi

The 4th international symposium on Georgian art has come to an end in Tbilisi. It was attended by art critics from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku and other Soviet cities, as well as by scholars from France, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and other countries. For a week those taking part listened to over 150 reports devoted to ancient and modern Georgian art. Of late there has been a

considerable rise of interest in Georgian art, said Academician Vakhinski Beridze, Director of the G. Chukhishvili Institute of History of the Georgian Arts, attached to the republican Academy of Sciences. This is due in no small measure both to the way art has prospered in the Soviet period as well as to expanding contacts with many foreign scholars. This is proved by international symposiums on

Georgian art, held in Italy, the first one—in Bergamo, followed by others in 1980—in Berlin and Lecca; by the courses of lectures on Georgian architecture and painting, given in many countries, by books on the subject brought out by foreign publishers, and by exhibitions of the work of Georgian artists.

Many foreign art critics come to study in our institute. They work on manuscripts, participate in expeditions studying the republic's cultural monuments, and familiarize themselves with modern Georgian art. On their return to their respective countries they publish books on the art of Soviet Georgia.

### Moscow Film Festival

In slightly over a month the 13th International Moscow Film Festival will open in the Soviet capital. As of today, more than one hundred countries, and five international and national organizations have confirmed their intention of taking part. The countries of the socialist community, Afghanistan, the Czechoslovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, Denmark, the United States, Japan, Italy, and Turkey are only some of the nations, who will be participating. Quite a few famous film makers, directors, and actors who have won recognition and popularity with Soviet cinemagoers will soon be arriving in Moscow.

The festival's programme which has been confirmed, includes films submitted in the three competition categories, as well as the screening of non-competition films and information viewing.

This year for the first time, the Moscow festival will include retrospective shows of films made by three of the world's leading film makers—Stanley Kramer, René Clément, and Raj Kapoor.

Gorky Theatre from Leningrad continues its performances in Moscow in packed houses, included to the company's repertoire for the tour are Russia classics: two of this season's new productions—Czechoslovak's "Uncle Vanya" and "Semashkiv's Stepmother" by Kudrashov—and plays by modern Soviet and foreign playwrights, for instance, "The Glass Game" by D. L. Coburn, and Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus". Productions are by Georgi Tsvetkov.

In the photo: scene from the play "Amadeus".

### THEATRE AND PEACE

"World theatre, World understanding, World peace" is the motto of the 20th jubilee International Theatre Institute Congress, sponsored by UNESCO, which has opened in Berlin.

Many theatre people from all over the world, the Soviet Union included, have come here for this representative forum.

Attention at the congress is focused on the social and political activities of theatre workers, their role as citizens,

and the interplay of various cultures and their function in promoting world understanding and peace.

The congress will also discuss a range of specifically professional and organizational problems.

The Soviet delegation, made up of noted directors, actors and theatre critics, is led by Mikhail Tseryov, President of the Soviet National Centre of the International Theatre Institute.

Photographs of the great Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin have been found in the cellar of the State Archives of Documentary Films and Photographs of the Byelorussian SSR. The amateur-size photos must have been taken by a close friend. They include a rare portrait of the singer taken at home and a photo of the cala-

rations for his anniversary. Chaliapin is photographed mainly in New York, La Haye, Berlin and Amsterdam but also with his family and daughter and among farm workers. One of the maps shows him shooting a horse.

The photo, which are still being studied, have yet to be published.

### CHALIAPIN: RARE PHOTOS FOUND

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Significantly our relations with the USSR State Bank, the

### 'Shapes and Models'

"Shapes and Models", is the name of an exhibition of works by Richard Napier, from France, which is now to be seen at the Shchusev Architectural Museum, in Moscow.

The 32-year old master is an employee of the famous Paris firm of Pierre Cardin and an art adviser for UNESCO.

This exhibition is very important for me, said Napier, because it is the first time that I have exhibited so many aspects of my art. This is my first Moscow show, and I hope it will be the last. I have various projects in mind for instance a "Moscow-Leningrad" photographic album.

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The 300 items on display include illustrations to books he has written himself, photographs of architectural monuments, as well as examples of design, and fashion models.

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